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## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. An actuating device for manually actuating configured to manually actuate a driving and steering means—mechanism for a wheeled, power driven object or vehicle, said actuating device comprising:

a base member;

an actuating member having gripping means and being supported by the -base member so as to be displaceable thereon relative to the base member in along at least one plane;

at least first and second force transducers, the first transducer being arranged to receive a force component manually applied to the actuating member in a predetermined first direction only, alongwithin said plane, and the second force transducer being arranged to receive a force component manually applied to the actuating member in a predetermined second direction only, the second direction being transversely to the first direction along and within said plane, wherein

each of said at least first and second force transducers <u>being\_are\_adapted</u> to generate an output signal <u>to\_for\_the</u> driving and steering <u>means\_mechanism\_responsive</u> to the strength of the force component received.

- 2. An actuating device according to claim 1, wherein said <del>predetermined</del> first and second directions extend at mutual right angles.
- 3. An actuating device according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said first predetermined direction extends in the normal direction of travel of the vehicle.
- 4. An actuating device according to any of the claims 1-3claim 1, wherein said gripping means comprises a pair of mutually spaced gripping handles, which are fixedly the gripping handles being mounted on the actuating member and symmetrically arranged about a line along the first direction midway between the gripping handles in relation to said first predetermined direction, said first force transducer and a similar third force transducer being arranged symmetrically about a line along the first direction midway between the first and third force transducers in relation to the said first predetermined direction, said third force transducer

being arranged like the and said first force transducer being arranged to receive a force component manually applied to the actuating member in said predetermined first direction. only.

- 5. An actuating device according to any of the claims 1-4claim 1, wherein each force transducer is fixedly-mounted in relation—to the base member, each force transducer having a force transmitting member extending into and engaging with the walls of an associated recess in the actuating member, said recess being shaped such that <u>substantially</u> only a force component in the <u>said\_predetermined\_direction\_associated\_with\_the\_transducer\_may\_be\_transmitted\_from\_the\_actuating\_member to the force transducer\_via said\_transmitting\_member.</u>
- 6. An actuating device according to any of the claims 1-5claim 1, wherein the force transducers each comprise a strain gauge.s.
- 7. An actuating device according to claim 6, wherein each force transducer comprises a cantilever beam having one or more strain gauges mounted thereon, the force component from the actuating member being applied configured to apply a force to the free end of the beam so as to generate bending stresses in the beam therein.
- 8. An actuating device according to any of the claims 1-7claim 1, wherein the actuating member is freely configured to floating on a liquid film or layer.
- 9. An actuating device according to claim 8, wherein said liquid film or layer is comprises a layer of viscous oil or grease.
- 10. An actuating device according to claim 9, wherein the liquid film or layer is comprises a layer of damping grease.
- 11. An actuating device according to any of the claims 1-10claim 1, further comprising an electronic circuit for receiving configured to receive the output signals from the force transducers and for processing these to process the output signals prior to transmitting them to the driving and steering system of the vehicle, so as to obtain substantially the same vehicle movement of greater magnitude than if the vehicle of the vehicle as if it had been manually driven by the forces applied to the gripping means, but in an intensified scale.
- 12. A method <u>for of manually actuating a driving and steering means mechanism</u> for a wheeled, power driven object or vehicle, said method comprising:

applying a manual force to an actuating member;

decomposing the manual force into at least two components extending in mutually intersecting, predetermined directions;

applying each of said force components to a respective transducer; and transmitting from each of said transducers to the steering system-mechanism an output signal, which is responsive to the strength of the force component received by the transducer relating to the respective direction.

- 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the manual force is applied to gripping means provided on the actuating member, which is the actuating member being supported by a base member so as to be freely-displaceable thereon along a plane in said predetermined directions within a plane only.
- 14. A method according to claim 12-or 13, wherein said predetermined directions extend at mutual right angles.
- 15. A method according to any of the claims 12 -\_-14claim 12, wherein one of said predetermined directions extends in the normal direction of travel of the vehicle.
- 16. A method according to any of the claims 13-15claim 13, wherein the actuating member is freely configured to floating on a liquid film or layer.
- 17. A method according to claim 16, wherein said liquid film or layer is a layer of comprises viscous oil or grease.
- 18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the liquid film or layer is a layer of comprises damping grease.
- 19. A method according to any of the claims 12—18claim 12, wherein the transducer stiffness and the mass of the control plate are combined so as to obtaindefine a natural frequency of resonance of the movable parts of the actuator device substantially exceeding frequencies of environmental vibrations.
- 20. A method according to claim 18-or-19, wherein the liquid layer is arranged so as to provide one of about critical or-and about just overcritical damping of the natural free resonance vibrations.
- 21. A method according to any of the claims 12-20claim 12, wherein the output signals from the transducers are configured to be transmitted to an electronic circuit, in which these the output signals are processed prior to further transmitting them to a driving and steering

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system of a wheeled vehicle, so as to obtain substantially the same vehicle movement of greater magnitude of the vehicle as than if it the vehicle had been manually driven by the force applied to the actuating member., but in an intensified scale.

22. A drive wheel system for supporting and driving configured to drive an object, said wheel system comprising:

at least two separate wheeled units or bogies to be mounted at selected locations on the object to support the same object, each wheeled unit or bogie including comprising:

- a frame, wherein at least one wheel member is rotatably mounted in relation to the frame;
- <u>a</u> driving <u>means</u>—<u>mechanism configured to rotate</u> for rotating the wheel member(s) in relation relative to the frame; and
- <u>a</u> steering <u>means for moving mechanism configured to move</u> the wheel member(s) in desired directions in relation relative to the frame;

<u>an</u> electronic control means for controlling unit configured to control the function of the driving mechanism and the steering mechanism means of each of said wheeled units or bogies, the electronic control unit comprising: and including

a pre-programmed bogie-control device at each of said wheeled units or bogies;

a signal transmitter; and ing means, and

a pre-programmed central control unit for outputtingconfigured to output command signals to each of the pre-programmed bogie control devices via the signal transmittering means in response to input command signals; and received, and

an actuating device according to any of the claims 1-11claim 1, the output signals generated by the transducers -being configured to be transmitted to the electronic control unit means.

23. A system according to claim 22, wherein the central control unit comprises <u>a first</u> programming means for inputting device configured to receive information about the mutual positions of the wheeled units or bogies on said object.

- 24. A system according to claim 22—or—23, wherein each bogie control device comprises a second programming means for inputting device configured to recieve information about the orientation of the associated wheeled unit in relation to about a selected common axis. when mounted on said object.
- 25. A system according to any of the claims 22 24claim 22, wherein the signal transmitter ing means comprises a galvanic isolating device.
- 26. A system according to claim 25, wherein the galvanic isolating device comprises an optocoupler.
- 27. A system according to any of the claims 22 \_\_ 26claim 22, wherein the central control unit comprises means for transforming data converter configured to convert output command signals to be transmitted to the bogic control devices at the wheeled units or bogics into serial digital signals.strings.
- 28. A system according to any of the claims 22 27claim 22, wherein the electronics of the electronic control means is divided between the central control unit on the one hand and each of the bogic control devices each comprise a portion of the electronic control unit.on the other hand so as to minimize data transmission via the signal transmitting means.
- 29. A system according to any of the claims 22 28claim 22, wherein the driving mechanism and the steering mechanism means of the wheeled units or bogies each comprise a motors selected from the group consisting of electric motors, hydraulic motors, pneumatic motors, steam engines, thermodynamic engines, and internal combustion engines.
- 30. A system according to any of he claims 22 -\_ 29claim 22, wherein the wheeled units or bogies of the system are substantially identical.
- 31. A system according to any of the claims 22—30claim 22, wherein each wheel member is of the type comprising a support member, a wheel element, and a drive shaft, the drive shaft having a drive means engaging a drive surface on the wheel element and is configured to rotatably drive the wheel element relative to the support member, the drive shaft having comprising a longitudinal axis, and wherein the engagement of the drive means shaft and the drive surface defining defines in vertical cross-section a line of engagement that is at an acute angle with respect to the longitudinal axis, the wheel element having comprising a surface contacting portion extending about its periphery and being positioned such that it—the wheel

<u>element</u> is intersected by the line of engagement substantially at where <u>it-the wheel element</u> contacts a supporting surface.

- 32. A system according to claim 31, wherein the drive shaft is substantially normal to the supporting surface.
- 33. A system according to claim 31-or-32, wherein the line of engagement is at an angle of-is between about 10° and about 25°, to the substantially normal longitudinal axis of the drive shaft.
- 34. A system according to any of the claims 31 -\_ 33claim 31, wherein the support member has comprises a substantially hemispherical member outer surface with and the wheel element is rotatable about an axle extending normal to an inner surface of the hemispherical member.
- 35. A method of rendering an object self-propelling by means of with a drive wheel system according to any of the claims 24 34 claim 24, said method comprising:

mounting at least two of said wheeled units or bogies on the object at selected locations thereof and with selected orientations in relation relative to a certain direction;

programming said first programming means-device by inputting information about the mutual-positions of the wheeled units or bogies on said object;

programming said second programming means-device by inputting information about the orientation of the associated wheeled unit in relation relative to a selected direction, and

inputting command signals to the central control unit by means of from the actuating device so as to move the vehicle along a desired path.

- 36. A method according to claim 35, comprising basing relating the information about the mutual positions of the wheeled units or bogies in relation to an actual or imaginary coordinate system on said object.
- 37. A method according to claim 36, wherein said selected direction is <u>parallel to</u> one of the axes of the co-ordinate system.
- 38. A method according to any of the claims 35 37claim 34, wherein the electronic control means are unit is pre-programmed to ensure that the steering means are mechanism movesing all wheel members of the wheeled units or bogies mounted on the said-object such that

any time during driving all wheel members are either moving along substantially parallel lines or substantially concentric arcs of circles.

- 39. A method according to any of the claims 35—38claim 35, wherein the command signals are transmitted from the central control unit to the bogie control devices at the wheeled units or bogies as serial digital signals strings.
- 40. A method according to any of the claims 35 39claim 35, wherein the object to be rendered self-propelled is a manually driven vehicle having a plurality of supporting wheels, wherein at least some of these-two supporting wheels being are replaced so as to have such that the vehicle is supported by at least two of said wheeled units or bogies and freely swivelling wheels or casters only.
- 41. A method according to any of the claims 35 40claim 35, wherein the eentral electronic control unit is mounted on the object.